Business Notices.

Howe's IMPROVED SCALES.

"Nos. 29 and 31 Gold St., New York, Sept. 10, 1856.
"We have one of Howe's Intraovent Enout Tue Scales in the said the hy Mr. Frank E. Howe. We like it so well that we have ordered another of the same size.

"R. Hot & Co."

takend to publish a Sirkits of CERTIFICATES under the convince the public of the intrinse merits of our Scales. We would invite an exemination of our FOURTES SCALE, which should not be publicated in a sanguing soo FIT; also, to the new Timelple as illustrated in a large stock of scales of all sizes.

No. 191 Broadway, cor. Deyet.

SUMMER HATS FOR CHILDREN-Rich and tastefully trimmed. The largest variety of the latest styles that ca be found. The supply for Gents' and Youths unsurpassed. Fir-premium awarded.

Kelloge, No. 381 Camil et.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER HAS STOPPED !-THE NEW-YORK LEDGER HAS STOPPED:—

The sand we hope it will continue to stop the mouth of many an imposent pretener, especially if one should arise who should release the transfer of a Truckako Strikos; or, Laughter for a Literians, "I not the most annuans collection of implable literature over launch. The Engraving (200) are certainly the heat things ever designed by those queer retilizes. Derky, McLenan, Hoppin, Bellew, Hunessey, and others to monerous to most tion. It is published by Duck & FITZCHRALD, No. 18 Armet, and is for sale by all Booksellers.

SEASONABLE HOSIERY.

Best Goods at Lowest Prices at RANKEN'S, No. 607 Broadway, and No. 56 Bowery, and No. 56 Bowery.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS, FURS AND DRY GOODS
FROM MOTHS.—In putting away Chogning, Furs, Currains, &c.,
for the exacon, sprinke freely with Lyons' Macketic Issuer
Powner. It is natural death to everything of the insect species
Moths will not come near it. Throw about your Carpets, Bedding,
Glosets, &c. It is perfectly clean. Updnisterers should put it in all
Furniture. Gothiers. Dry Goods Merchants, Manufacturets,
Furtiers and Gardeners should use freely—
Moths in furs, bugs in beds,
Rosches crawling on your floot,
Rate and mice in barms and shoot.
These shall never playes you more.
Lyon, with his Fowder, slays
All the insects that amounts.
Every rat and mouse destroy.
Every rat and mouse destroy.
Lyon's Powners is barmless to makind, but will all house laserts garden worms, vine-bugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pitts
are sure death to rate and mice. Sold everywhere.
Sample Flack, 25c.; trughts elses, 60c, and 61.
Barnes & Park, Nos. IS and 15 Park Row, N. Y.
Houses, ships, and public buildings cleared of versain by contend.

PRETTY-FOOTED LADIES.-They are not abun-

FRETTY-FOOTED LANDING.

fant, but ail who went those near GATTERS, SILPPERS, SHORE and BOOTS made by S CANTERLI, No. 313 Broadway, may socat of their reconcury, and show the neatest foot and aukie in the world. There's every hing in the sinape of such articles. HOMES FOR ALL.-The AMERICAN EMIGRANT

ATO AND HOMESTEAD COMPANY (incorporated by the State of New-York). Office No. 146 Broadway, New-York, will sell at reasonable prices, and on easy terms, in quantities as desired; Homestead Farms, Wild Lands well timbered, and containing Minerals, Campel Coal, &c., in Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginta, Missouri, &c.

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with Letters of Introduction to our mouse in Paris, at

No. 24 Rue no Parabus,

to which place they can forward all their purchases to be packed
by careful and experienced workmen, and shipped to us for deliv
ery in any part of the United States.

Payments for goods can be made either in Paris or to us on
their arrival here.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT AMO.

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SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE. the price of which is only \$50, is a light and elegantly decorated Machine, capable of performing in the best style all the sewing of a private family.

SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGUE'S MACHINES make the beatisch ever invented, and do it in the best style. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 438 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. NEW STYLES, AT REDUCED PRICES.

No. 435 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. No. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYS.

"For our own family use we became fully satisfied that Grover
A Baker's Machine is the best."—[N. Y. Tribune.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES, Price from \$50 to \$125.

Admirably adapted for all FANLY and MANUFACTURING purposes. The public is respectfully invited to call and examine them as 65 Broadway, corner of Howard at. ACENTS wanted.

ATWATER'S \$25 IMPROVED SEWING-MACHINE is warranted to do as good work as any other Machine.

"It is the most marked improvement in Sewing Machines I have seen from the beginning."—(Com. of Patents, Wash, D. C. OFFICE, No. 105 Broadway, N. Y.

FINKLE & LYON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. -- Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other in in this market, or money refunded. P. S.-Send for a Circular.

A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE ONLY 46.—BARTLETT PATENT NOVELTY SEWING MACHINE.
Wholesale and retail, No. 421 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale and retail, No. 762 Chestnut-st., Philadelp

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES We prefer them for family use."—[N. Y. Tribuns.
"We prefer them for family use."—[N. Y. Tribuns.
"They are the favorite for families."—[N. Y. Times.
Office, Na. 566 Broadway, N. Y.

THE WILLCOX & GIBBS FAMILY SEWING Machines-The most rapid, noiseless, and reliable Machine for family use hitherte produced. Sale rooms, No. 504 Broadway.

LESTER'S SEWING-MACHINES. LOCK-STITCH.

SALESKOOMS, No. 463 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Wholesale Agents wanted.

CAUTION

All persons are hereby forbidion, under the penalties of the law, against purchasing Skwing Machines of Whitney & Lyon at their agents, as their license from me is this day revoked. New York, April 25, 155e.

E. Howa, jr.

WEED'S PATENT SEWING-MACHINE.

WEED'S PATENT SEWING-MACHINE.

DEPOT, No. 473 BROADWAY.

By recent judicial decisions, the patent of Ellas Howe, jr., on
the age pointed media and shuttle has been declared public
property. In view of this, we have declared to pay Mr. Howe a
tariff, and now offer the public the advantage of this by reducing
the price of the WEED MACHINES \$6 from this date. We not
only guarantee every one the right to we these Machines, but
that they will do the best work that can be done on any SewingMachine. Price from \$45 to \$115. WHITENY & LYON.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the Best and Chespest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Curlins,
Preserving and Restoring the Half.
Sadies, try lt. For sale by Oruggists and Fortuness.

RUPTURE CURED—By MARSH & Co 'S RADI-cal Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for various veins, Supportrus and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformittee made to order. No. 2 Vessey st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladder private rooms, and fermile attendant,

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES, surpass all in either hemisphere. His assertment of Ladice' Long Braids, Fronts, Half Wigs, etc., is now complete. His spicadid Dye is applied by experienced artists to the satisfaction of every one. Manufactured and sold at No. 6 Astor House. Copy the

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ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OR.

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1st. TO Beautify the Hair.

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8th. To Prevent Hair Torning Gray.

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10th. To Kill Hair Exercs.

If you are not satisfied, try it. All goundne has the signature of the Proprietor. Take no other. J. Russell. Spalding, No.

27 Tremoutet, opposite Museum, Boston, Mass.

Sold in New York by Barnes & Park; Carey, Howard,

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SOLUBLE WASH BLUE.

For Laundry Purposes and Bine Ink.
D. F. Tremann & Co.,
No. 128 William et., N. Y. DRINKING FOUNTAINS .- The public are in-

VICE TO STAINS.—The public are the victor of the transfer of transfer of the transfer of t SWIFT'S DYSPERSIA CORDIAL, though eight

years in use, has never yet failed to cure any case of Dyspars; or Favan and Acue, however confirmed. It is a pleasan drink, entirely vegetable, and centains no purgastives. Call an see our certificates. Prepared by Dr. W. H. Smith, Philadelpuis and sold at No. 12 Johnson, N. Y., and by Druggists.

R. S. Kellogg, Agent.

TRY IT .- Rheumatism, Colic, Croup, Cuts, Pairs in Limbs Back and Chest, are immediately cored by using Dr. Tontas's Venetran Limbuser. Nothing has ever been discovered that sope pain fike it. Warranted. None genuine unless signed S. I. Tontas. Price 25 cents. Depot, No. 56 Courtlands. Sold by all the Druggists.

HILL INIMITABLE HAIR CUTTER, HAIR DYE centa, black or brown, depot No. 1 Barelay et ; also, sold a . 800 Breadway, and all other Druggists. Infallible ONGURNY i FLORALIA, beautiful articles for the hair. Arctic ONYMENY, burns, bolis, &c.

NO HOME COMPLETE WITHOUT IT .- Dr. JAS. McClarrock: Colorlette Without It.—Dr. Jas.

McClarrock: Color AD Cough Mixture cures a cough or
cold with the same uniform certainty that water quenches fire.

It is the prescription of a scientific physician and master in medicine. Price only 25 cents. Wholesale Depot No. 15 Beckman st.

Sold by Druggists. PULL CHORAL SERVICES.—MADISON-STREET PRE Mission CHAPIL, No. 2:6 Madison-st.—To-Morrow (Thursday, Jone 2), the Feast of the Ascrantos, there will be full Choral Services, with Antherms, Service To Deum, etc., at 9 and 10:02 a m, and and 3 p. m. The Eve Service, This Evening, will be at 8 p. m., with Astherm and a Sermon. Contribution of discovers are salielized for the occasion, to be sent to the Office of the Mission, on the eve of the Festival (this aftermonol).

moon).

The chapel may be reached from Broadway by the Grand-st. or East Broadway stages.

ENGLISH CARPETS. ENGLISH CARPETS.

ENGLISH TAPESTEY, 7s. to \$1.

INCRAINED THREE PLY, 90; 50 \$1.

THREE PLYS and INCRAINS, 22c. to \$4.

Old CLOTHS, 2s. 5d.

CANTON MATTING, at low prices.

Crossley's yard-wide Execution Tapestries, new patterns.

D. Bratty's, No. 5 6th Av.,

Near Cooper Institute.

Medallion Royal Velvets, \$112 ta \$150; English Brassels, 75c to \$1; Three-ply, 96c to \$125; All-weel Ingrain of the to 5a; Oleioth, 34c to 5a, per yard. Coccos and Straw Mething, Mats, Rugs, Shades Table Covers, &c.

Engan Anthraco, No. 99 Bouwery.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

SILVER and PLATED WARE,
For sale by Gro. C. Allen.

Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER.

The only remedy in the whole world

Size To EXTERMINATE

Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Metin, Floas, Musketoes, Rata and Mice,
and all other Vermin and Insects.

For sale by the Inventor, Joseph Mayer, Practical Chemist,
No 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st. CURTIS'S CURE FOR BALDNESS .- This remedy

ts reliable, contains no off, lead or sulphur. It has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern Sates. J. W. Curarts, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, 127 Bowerry, J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewiz, 527 Greenwich-st.; John Jones, 722 Houston-st., New-York. Mrs. Hays. G. P. Milne and Reynolds & Co., Brocklyn. P. Sellew, Jensey City, W. T. Mercer, Newark.

Bankes & Park, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, General Agents, and all Druggists.

New Pork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. notice can be taken of Anouymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith, cannot undertake to return rejected Communications, since letters for The TRIBUNG Office should in all cases be addressed to Horacle Orrelley & Co.

To Business Men.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, having a larger circulation than any other newspaper published in the United States, is the best medium through which to reach all parts of the country We shall print over 175,000 copies of this week's issue Advertisements must be handed in to-day. Price \$1 per line,

The General Assembly of Khode Island con vened yesterday morning, and after the House had been organized by the choice of Mr. Wingste Hayes of Providence as Speaker, the American-Republican candidates for Lieut.-Governor and Treasurer were chosen in committee of both branches.

The steamship America has arrived at Halifax. She brings three days' later advices from Europe, but the managers of the Nova-Scotia line having refused to transmit the Associated Press report at once, it has been forwarded by express to Sackville, whence the news will be telegraphed in season for our evening edition.

Robert W. Lowber has at last got the money for his market site, and the City is supposed to be the owner of that delectable bit of property. Finding it impossible to reopen the case with the least pros peet of benefit to the City, the Controller yesterday drew his warrant for nearly \$239,000, and redeemed the property sold under Lowber's execution. The next phase of the business will be a movement on the part of the State to take possession of two-thirds of the property, which is outside the barbor line.

MATERIAL RESOURCES OF THE

COMBATANTS. In the great struggle now pending in Italy between France and Austria, France would appear to have a very decided advantage on the score of pecuniary means, which, as every body knows, is one of the main supports of modern warfare. The call for a loan, nominally of a hundred millions of dollare, but in reality, at the rate the stock is taken, of sixty millions of dollars, at five per cent interest, has been very enthusiastically responded to by the French people, nearly five times the amount asked | come next, with 500 less; while Mr. Wortley stood for having been subscribed, a very considerable at the bottom with about 13,500. The canvass had part of it in sums of two handred francs, or about forty dollars to each subscriber. It is not, however, we imagine, to be concluded from this, as some of our cotemporaries seem to suppose, that if Napoleon, instead of asking his subjects for five hundred millions of francs, had asked them for two thousand millions, he would have got it just as readily. People are generally profuse in their offers to lend just in proportion as they know that these offers will not be accepted. After the amount called for had been subscribed, it was quite safe as well as vastly patriotic in the great Paris banking-houses, and a means, too, of recommending themselves to the Imperial favor, to double and quadruple their subscriptions, and in this way obtain a reputation for cash at command, for loyalty to the Emperor, and enthusiasm for Italy and France, at a very moderate outlay. Moreover, the holders of French stocks had every inducement, for the sake of their own private interest, to carry up to the highest pitch this seeming struggle for the new loan. They had already suffered very heavy losses in the continued depreciation of the French stocks to the amount of twelve per cent or more since the war became probable. The only chance to put a stop to this depreciation, and perhaps to restore to their old stocks some part of the value they had lost, was to put a good face on this new loan. It doe not by any means follow that future calls for money, especially if the progress of the French arms should be slow and discouraging, will be met with the same zeal and readiness.

The Austrian Government on the other hand, not able to count on the voluntary assistance either of capitalists or of the people, has been obliged to get its first hundred millions by authorizing the issue of so much inconvertible paper. Austria, however, has one resource not available to France, and which she seems resolved to push to the utmost point it will bear. She appears to have set out with adopting the old policy of the French Republic and of the first Bonaparte, of making the war support itself. Such, as we have already suggested, appears to have been the real object, or at least, the primary object of the advance across the Ticino. Though the Austrians have been prevented by the state of the weather from striking any blow, as had been expected at the Sardinian army, the Sardinian capital, or the Sardinian fortresses, at least, they have swept, and that too without encountering the least resistance, the whole eastern plain of Piedmont, as far west as the Dora Baltea, by far the most fertile and productive part of the Kingdom of Sardinia, anpropriating to their use its grain, its forage, its cattle and all its other supplies which could be useful to an army. The rapid influx of the French troops having made it necessary for the Austriaus

to give over their advances and to assume the de-

fensive, the fortifications which they are throw-

ing up would seem to imply that they intend to maintain themselves in the Sardinian territories, if not driven out by main force, at least till all the resources still within the range of their foraging parties are completely exhausted. By thus delaying the invasion of their own territories, they will also give time to for the growing crop to mature and be gathered, the larger part of which they will doubtless find a way of carrying into their military magazines.

Assuming, as the Austrians do, that the Italians have brought this war upon themselves, it is not likely that they will stick at any means of throwing as much as possible the whole burden of it on the Italians; and though they naturally prefer to begin with the enemy's country, they will, no doubt, apply the same process to their own, whenever it becomes the seat of war. Especially will this be the case with those portions of it which they may be obliged to yield up to the possession of the invaders. While the necessities of their position and the embarrassed pecuniary condition of the Austrian Government will furnish a plausible excuse for all these ravages and exactions, as if they were the last desperate resource left to maintain their hold upon the country as against the attempt of the French to wrest it from them, they will no doubt feel a secret satisfaction, if they are actually obliged to yield up their Italian possessions, to yield them up only in the condition of an orange thoroughly squeezed.

From this resource, which, sad and wretched as it is, has so often been made available to the support of armies, and which the French have resorted to quite as much as any nation in the world, they are in this war effectually cut off. Coming in the character of deliverers of the Italians from Austrian oppressions and exactions, it will not do for them to set up as rivals of the Austrians in oppressions and exaction. Besides, were they ever so much disposed to resort to this means of sustaining their armies, they could only glean in a field which the Austrians had already harvested. If the French are not only obliged to pay for all their provisions and other military supplies, but to bring them from France and other distant countries, while the Austrians have the advantage of helping themselves on the spot-either not paying at all, or only in irredeemable paper-this condition of things will go far to neutralize the superior command which the French have of money. But what, in the mean time, is the condition of unfortunate Italy, thus torn and trampled in the furious struggle between those who claim to hold her fast, and those who promise to set her free?

A CARPET KNIGHT OF THE SHIRE.

It is rather a new thing, we believe, to have a Knight of the Shire "on carpet consideration" in England. It has come to pass, however. King Cotton has exercised his royal prerogative, as we said the other day, and made Mr. Strutt a Peer of the Realm in reward of eminent services done in his Majesty's behalf. He has often made Members of Parliament, and, in one or two cases, county members, as well as borough ones. But now Wool has vindicated its due weight in the body politic, as the constitutional opposition to Cotton, and elected Mr. Frank Crossley, the great carpet-weaver of Halifax, Member for the West Riding of the great County of Yorkshire. He has represented his own town of Halifax, if we mistake not, in several Parliaments. At any rate, he is a British Senator of some standing; but this is the first time he has reached the dignity of a County Member.

He did not obtain this distinction without a pretty severe struggle, nor without paying handsomely for it. The election was an unusually haroly contested one. Mr. Crossley and Sir Joha Ramsden, a young Yorkshire baronet, spacious in the possession of dirt, were the Liberal candidates, and the Right Hon. James Stuart Wortley, the Recorder of London, a brother of the late Lord Wharneliffe, stood for Conservatism and Lord Derby. Sir John Ramsden led the poll, and had something over 16,000 votes. Mr. Crossley been very active, and the vote an unusually large one. It is estimated that this election will cost each of the parties from £15,000 to £20,000, a sum which makes our petty briberies look small, and which can enable us to understand why a dissolution of Parliament is looked upon as a most serious calamity by members just comfortably warm in their seats. The voters, probably, do not regard it in so melancholy a light. Though there is more or less direct bribery, or very slightly indirect, these large expenditures are not to be accounted for in this way, chiefly. The traveling and other necessary expenses of voters living at a distance from the polling-place, and which they not unreasonably expect to be made good to them, must amount to a very great sum. But all this money is spent in the county, business is made brisk, and it is the day of the voter's little brief authority.

Mr. Crossley is a very creditable choice on the part of the yeomen of the West Riding. He has risen from the ranks of the people and achieved a great fortune by his enterprise and skillful industry. He and his brothers have carried the carpet-weaving business to a high degree of perfection, and added materially to the comfort and just luxury of the people. They pur-chased the patent right for England in the invention of Mr. E. B. Bigelow of Massachusetts for \$100,-000, and have found it an investment worth their while and their money. And their employment of malice. Within two years past they have made a sdorned with statues, fountains and other embellishments, for the general pleasure. And they have made large donations for the advancement of education in their borough. Men employing an army of work-people, and providing them with opportunities for mental improvement and healthful recreation, are public benefactors of a high order, and deserve all the success and prosperity they can

It certainly shows an improved state of things when a man is chosen to represent a great constituency for having successfully added to the harmless comforts of their homes, rather than for victoriously laying waste the homes of other people and manufacturing misery by the wholesale. The election of a carpet-weaver for one of the Ridings of Yorkshire shows, too, the way in which manufacturers are elbowing their way gradually alongside of land in the strife for political consequence. It marks another stage in that social revolution which is going on everywhere in Europe, but especially in England because of the greater freedom of play given there to industry, which is changing essentially the relations of the various interests of society, and giving them their due weight and proportion in political influence. A hundred years agonay, fifty-the possession of land was the main elemeet in the making up of a man of public importance. Still the plan of the English polity rests on the soil as the main foundation of its greatness and its strength. But the inventive genics of Watt and Arkwright has added domains fruitful of wealth to the empire of England, which cannot be measured or meted by surveyors, but which feed hundreds of thousands of mouths and give employment to hundreds of thousands of bands, and which claim their fair share in the determination of public questions affecting the general prosperity. It is no more than fair that steam should have its members of Parliament as well as land-machinery as well as acres-for the one as well as the other multiplies and increases the men which are the State and the wealth which is its beauty and its strength.

nated with The Hartford Times, we find in the columns of The Boston Courier:

he Whig nomines for Governor of Virginia, when he was first nominated, a month or two age, and it still seems to hope that be may have been elected—says be is running much better than could have been elected—says be is running much better than could have been eached. Ac. Gought runs as the extreme Pro-Slavery candidate, and charges Letcher, the Democratic candidate, with entertaining Anti-Slavery doctrines. This Tribuse is an interactly homest sheet—sometimes."

We presume The Hartford Times, and also The Boston Courier, find it advantageous not to tell the truth about THE TRIBUNE; and as their advantages seem to be not only very few, but very limited, we shall not grudge them anything they may have gained by the above falsehood. The fact is, that on the 15th of February, when Mr. Goggin was first nominated, we said that he represented " mainly by-gone ideas and overshadowed issues;" that he and his friends were "resolved to out-" trump the Slave Democracy in their show of de-"votion to buman bondage;" and that the only platform on which a genuine opposition to the Democracy could be set on foot in the State, was the declaration "that Slavery in Virginia "shall cease on or before the 4th of July, " 1876." We have subsequently published several other articles of the same tenor, as, for instance, on May 14, in reply to the letter of a Virginia Republican, we said that each of the candidates was doing his best to prove his own election indis-" pensable to the salvation of Slavery, and whether " in earnest or only finessing to catch votes, each " was equally undeserving of Republican support;" and we added "that Goggin's election and the re-" surrection of the Whig party were just about " equally probable."

-The Hartford Times and The Boston Courier are requested to believe that we have not noticed their invention out of any particular regard to them, but because we desire to take every opportunity to set forth a living truth which the public cannot hear too often. This is, that the only party which can ever overthrow the Democratic party in the Slave States must be an Emancipation Party. Such contests as that made by Goggin in Virginia and Bell in Kentucky are simple waste of valuable time. Even if they could gain, it would amount to nothing. We had a thousand times rather be beaten this year, with such men as Blair and Bates in Missouri, knowing that the not remote future has the noblest triumph in store for our principles, than gain the poor and merely temporary victory, which is all that the Pro-Slavery Opposition can sim at in Virginia and Kentucky.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 31, 1859. Persons sending money or valuables to or from the West are advised to not register letters which are to pass through the Chicago Post Office as it furnishes information by which frequent depredstions have been committed, several of which have been traced to that quarter.

The frigate Sabine will return to Brazil, though application has been made to have her join the Mediterranean squadron.

The Cabinet met to-day, but did not attempt to do anything except routine business.

Dispatches to the Secretary of the Navy render it certain that slavers bound to several Southern States are now on the coast of Africa. Their cargoes are expected to arrive this Fall in Mississippi and Texas.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 31, 1859. Washington, Tueshay, May although it is stated as a remarkable fact that, although it was long ago known that Postmaster Wescott of Philadelphia would be removed, there were no applicants of the names of ten gentlemen had, howadelphia would be removed, there were no applications for the office. The names of ten gentlemen had, however, been mentioned in that connection to the President, who, when he appointed Mr. Browne, was not certain of his Christian name, but afterward ascertained it through a political friend.

The President recently, in alluding to the charge that his visit to North Carolina was with a view to a

nest his visit to North Carolina was with a view to a nomination for a second term, said that nothing was further from his intention than this; and he would avail himself of the first opportunity publicly to disa-buse the minds of those who suspected him of having any design to become again a candidate for the Presi-dency.

Rhode Island General Assembly. PROVIDENCE, R. L., Tuesday, May 31, 1859.

The General Assembly met at Newport this morneg. Wingate Hayes was elected Speaker of the House. The old Clerks were reelected in both Houses. Speeches were made by Gov. Dyer upon retiring and by Gov. Turner upon assuming the duties of office. There having been no election of Lieut.-Governor and Grand Committee, as foli

Indianapolis, Ind., Tuesday, May 31, 1859.

Dr. Rice of Chicago was elected to-day to the first chair of the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, Dr. Willis Lord of Brooklyn to the second, Dr. J. L. Halsey of Louisville to the third, and Dr. Wm. Scott of Cincinnati to the fourth. Nothing else of importance was done. The Assembly probably will adjourn to morrow. to-merrow.
WILMINGTON, Del., Tuesday, May 31, 1859.

Wilmisoros, Del., Tuesday, May 31, 1803.

The Assembly, last night, adopted the report on Education, recommending the universal adoption of the plan of 1857. The Church-extension report was adopted. The business of the Assembly is nearly completed, and it will probably adjourn to-night.

Large Incendiary Fire.

WHERSBARR, Pa., Thesday, May 31, 1859.
Fourteen buildings were burned in this village this morning, involving a loss of \$80,000. The principal sufferers are: Robert Wilson, J. B. Wood, Isaac S. Osterhouth. Mr. Dickertine. Dr. Streathers, Mrs. Mayer, T. Everett, Mr. Eisners, J. Sparks, Wm. Flyman, Reese & Brothers, Mr. Buckley, W. S. Wells, and others.

Execution.

MERRILLSVILLE, C. W., Tuesday, May 11, 1859.

John Byers was executed here at 11 o'clock this morning, for the murder of Thomas Phillips in December last. He confessed and repented of his crime at the gallows. Five thousand persons witnessed the ex-

Arrival of the America.

HER NEWS EXPRESSED. SACKVILLE, N. B., Tuesday, May 31, 1859. The R. M. eteamship America, from Liverpool on Saturday the 21-t inst., arrived at Halifax shortly after 8 o'clock this evening. The steamer signaled at noon was a wer vessel. The Nova Scotia speculstors rejused to send the dispatch for the Associated Press until after their own report was for warded by horse express. The express will probably reach here by the time the line opens to-morrow morning, and will be promptly forwarded.

The Sailing of the Canada.

Bostos, Tuesday, May 31, 1859.
The mails per the steamship Canada, May 31, 1859.
o'clock to-morrow morning, and she will sail at about roon. Dispatches filed in the telegraph office, No. 21
Wall street, New-York, so as to reach here by 11 o'clock on that day, will be sent out in her.

Marine News-Counterfeits.

The ship Defender, whose loss was recently ruported, was insured in State street to the amount of \$105,000.

Counterfeit \$5 bills on the Bank of Mutual Redemption of this city are being freely circulated.

The United States steam-frigate Minnesota anchored off the Navy Yard to day, and fired a salute of thirteen guns.

guns.

The mutineers of the bark Clarement, brought home in the Minnesota, were before United States Commis-sioner Merwin to day, and waived an examination. Their trial was assigned for the June term of the Dis-

The ship Pleiades, from New-Orleans for Queens-town, was bursed at sea. No date is given. A part of the cargo was saved.

The following are the footings of our Bank statement for the past week:

Capital Stock \$43,821,700 Due to other Banks, \$7,220,000 Loans and Disc'ts 57,518,000 Deposits 20,760,000 Specie 6,674,500 Circulation 6,684,500 Due t'm other Banks 7,549,800

U. S. Steamer Bibb. Norrols, Tuesday, May 31, 1859. The U. S. Surveying steamer Bibb arrived here

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

TRO				
Counties.	Govern Whig. Goggin.	or, 1859.	Am. Flournoy.	Dem
Bath		2	51	_
Greenbrier		-000	337	0.0
Kanawha	864	-	966	***
Lec			1,325	-
Loudoun	.1,067	1000	-	100
Lunenburg		254	-	267
Mercer		-	-	67
Monroe		1000	314	-
Morgan			149	
Pownatan			-	183
Princess Anne	- Table 1		5	
Scott	1			288
James City	100		84	
King Wilitam		130	-	1836
Pendleton		28	_	150
Pecahontas		260		350
Middlesex		33	-	- 51
			32	-
Larcaster	-	_	60	_
York		369	200	6925
Hampshire	**	182	-	41
Clarke	ter			
85 Counties previous published	.8,750	11,978	7,871	15,956
Trial	11 406	19 500	11 197	17 846

Opposition gain, 5,526.

In the IXth Congressional District it appears that
John Harris (Ind. Dem.) is elected over James H.

Skinner (regular Dem.) by 700 majority. A dispatch to The Washington States asserts that an error has been discovered in the returns from

King William County, which elects John S. Caskie Regular Dem.) over Daniel C. Dejsmette (Ind.) by 19 majority. There seems to be still a little doubt about the election of Boteler (Opposition) over Faulk. ner in the VIIIth District. Otherwise, the Congressmen elect seem to stand as stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

[By Telegraph.]
RICHMOND, Tuesday, May 31, 1859.
Returns from 121 counties give Letcher a majority of about 3,200. In the IXth Congressional District, Herris (Ind.) has a majority of 700.

Washington, Tuesday, May 31, 1859. The Richmond Whig reports Letcher's majority, 3,310. Seventeen old counties are to hear from, which gave Wise 1,100 majority; four new counties, also.

POLITICAL.

-The citizens of Vicksburg held a mass meeting on the 21st inst., to express the public sense regard ing the course of the late Convention in that place in reference to the opening of the slave-trade. Henry S. Foote called the meeting to order. W. L. Sharkey was President. Strong resolutions were passed. The Whig says:

Whig says:

"The speeches of Judge Sharkey, Wm. C. Smedes, esq., Col. T. S. Martin, the Rev. Dr. Marshall, and others, were rapturously applauded, which plainly showed that the popular heart was with the cor servative cause, in favor of maintaining the laws of the land and respecting the rights of humanity, as well as against the introduction of 'Guinea niggers' to reduce the mice of lather.' he price of labor,"

-An enthusiastic Goggin man, in Richmond, suggests that if Mr. C. is elected, the victory be cale brated in Richmond in grand style. He proposes that a table be spread from one end of Main street to the other (a distance of about four mikes), laden with choice edibles and fluids, and that every man in Virginia who voted for Goggin be invited to partake. It is also suggested that at every eighth of a mile on Main street a stand be erected, to contain a band of music and three orators.

- The Cleveland Herald says that Judge Rufus P. Ranney, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio, is as strong a man as could have been found in

the party, but adds:

"The tycket is of the giraffe order, standing tall in front and sleping off suddenly behind, for we make Mr. Allen of Harrison a candidate for Commissioner of Schools, an office, of all others, requiring mental cultivation, bigh literary acquirements and talents as an editator. Mr. Allen is a good party man, and serves well as Deputy United States Marshal and jury or in a nigger case. He was the man who served on the Bushnell Jury while at the same time he was an officer of the Federal Court.

-A Des Moines correspondent of The Chicago Press and Tribune says that the present Governor of Iowa, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Kirkwood, a State Senator last Winter, appear to be the only really prominent candidates for a seat in the Gubernatorial chair at the hands of the Republicans. Should Mr. Kirkwood be nominated, the Governor will have a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court. The Hon. John Edwards of Chariton, a member of the last House, will come in strongly for the Lieutenancy, sa a representative of the south west part of the State, which has never yet, I think, had a State officer, In this event, the three candidates for Supreme Judges will prob ably be taken from the cities on the Mississippi River. Chief-Justice Wright positively declines.

tively declines the nomination. So the race is between Dodge and Leffingwell. One of these will probably be nominated in the hope to draw off the north part of the State to the support of a northern

-Mr. J. S. Slaughter, one of the editors of The Atlanta American, announces himself a candidate to represent the IVth Congressional District. The folowing is his card to the voters:

The undersigned is induced by circumstances to become a can-didate for Compress, in opposition to English bills—to the pres-ent ruinous Federal misrule—to the tolerance of a party dynasty in this free and happy jaind that indulars in the most reckiess ex-travesance, and the most disbolical abuse of power, overriding all constitutional limitations, and establishing worse Federalism than was ever suggested by Hamilton or Adams. If elected, I shall stand firmly upon the Georgia platform—the advocate of Union, Constitution, Retrenchment, Reform, Liberty. I hate the pres-ent Buchanan administration as I abbor violence, misrule and corruption.

-In the VIth Congressional District of Alabams, Alexander Snodgrass has nominated himself as an independent candidate for Congress in opposition to the Hon, W. R. W. Cobb, Democrat. -Mr. W. W. Sale has been nominated for Congress

by the Democrats of the IIId Congressional District of Kentucky. It is now represented by Mr. UnderTHE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

In accordance with the notice issued by Mr. A. Birdsall, an adjourned meeting of "National" Des erals, from all parts of the State, was held at 120 che yesterday, at Room No. 44 Aster House, to coamit a egard to the future action of the party with reference to the next State Convention. Judge DANIEL B. Arxivs of Dutchess County was in the chair, w there were about one hundred and fifty present.

The Committee, of which Fernande Wood is Chair. man, appointed at the last meeting, presented a report

as follows:

The Committee appointed under and in pursuance of
the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each indicial patrict, becatter with the Charman of this nection, be appointed
to meet the State Committee, in order to produce unity of action
in the Democratic party of this State, and to insist that the alection of deligates to the Charleston, Convention shall be undesubsequent to the next State election, and that this Committee
report to an adjourned meeting on the Sist inst., at noon, at the
Aster House, New York,

repert to an adjustmend meeting on the 31st linet, at moon, at the Aster House, New-York;

That your Committee immediately organized by the selection of Fursanno Wood as Chairman, and Wa, G. Sanns as Secretary, and a letter, of which the following is a copy, was prepared and forwarded, by direction of the Committee, to Dean Richmond, eaq., Chairman of the State Committee at Buffalo:

New York, May 11, 1802.

DEAN RICHMOND, esq., Chairman of the State Central Committee, party, representing nearly every Congressing District in the State, bedd in this city on the 18th inst., a Committee of one from each Judicial District was appointed to confer with the State Central Committee on subjects of vital interest to the Donwerracy of the State. As Casairman of this Committee, I have been instructed to address you, and to respectfully when a popular city to confer with it this month upon the subject referred in Respectfully yours,

Examinus of Committee.

desirable to lay beine it. Very truly yours.

Hen. Frenxisto Ween.

DEAN RICHMOND.

Your Committee has not yet been informed of any meeting of the State Committee, nor does any motion appear to have been taken of our respectful request that such a meeting should be called by the Chairman during the present month. Our attempt to obtain a formal interview for the purpose of communicating with the State Committee has therefore falled.

Your Committee might rest in communicating this correspondence to the meeting of Democrate to be reconvened at the Astor House on the 31st inst, but, in consideration of the unanimous sentiments which pervaded the previous assemblage on the 10th inst, we deem this a fit occasion to suggest that a renewal expression of those sentiments be made, in a distingt and public form. The purposes and motives of our selves, and of those with whom we not, should, in our judgment, be act forth with characess and decision.

The chief desire of those Democrates who convened in a preliminary meeting at the Astor House on the

in a preliminary meeting at the Astor House on the 16th May we understand to be that the time for the selection of delegates to be chosen to represent the State of New-York in the Charleston Democratic State of New-York in the Charleston Democratic Presidential Convention be not earlier than December next; in other words, that the nominating conventions, the political campaign, and the general election of 1859, be suffered to pass over without an agrication of Presidential preferences, or a strife between the friends

Inc. pointers campage, and the general restriction of Presidential preferences, or a strife between the friends of rival names, such as we are now threatened with it our ranks. So emmently proper and moderate a desire, which we have not yet had the opportunity of presenting formally to the State Committee, cannot surely be gain-sayed, and ought not to be misrepresented.

The members of the meeting of the 10th May, were the partisans of no particular candidate or caudidates, there were and are among us the admirers and friends of each of those distinguished statesmen whose claims will probably be urged at Charleston. We are the partisans only of peace and harmony in the ranks of our own party, the advocates of important against forcing into a State Convention and a State convass, during the present Suntiner and Fall, a premature and damaging strife, which will weaken our organization, distract its countries of 1888, by throwing New York once massists the hands of the "Republicans," on the threshold of a Presidential contest.

We entertain no doubt whatever that the State of New-York can be carried by the Democratic party is this present year as easily as it was carried in 1857. But now, even more than in 1857, we need what we then had (in a happy moment of conciliatory and harmonious teeling); we need an oblivion of past difficulties. All will be lost if the next State Conventions shall follow, in rashness, intolerance and proscriptiveness, the ill-concend precedent of that of September, 1853. The contrast of the two last State Conventions is at marked and broad as the result of the two State elections which respectively succeeded them. We wish to reture to the wiser and more liberal course which leads to success, and to repudiate the factions which respectively succeeded them. We wish to reture to the viser and more liberal course which leads to success, and to repudiate the factions we say violence which inevitably tend to defeat.

The Presidential question, if brought into our approaching State Convention, the proper duty of which is solely the nomination of State Officers and the laying down of a State platform, will inevitably prove a frebrand. Grave differences, both as to measures and men, will be developed; and the anticipation of a struggle for Delegates to the Charleston Convention,

divisions which it has been the labor of every lover of his party and of its principles to quell and exting sisk. From Democrats of every portion of the Usion we have had strong and earnest appeals that we of New-York would not suffer anything to stand in the way of our active, energetic, mutual cooperation together to redeem New-York in this last struggle before the great Presidential campaign. Now-York, proven Demo-cratic in 1809, can turn the balance in 1809. If the

Your Committee are convinced that the course which is demanded by us is not only the true one by which a victory in this State can be achieved in November, but it is also acknowledged and perceived to be so by the

flame.

That the duties of the regular State Nominating Conventions do not properly, nor unless by the universal consent or concurrence of their constituents, include the appointment of delegates to Presidential Conventions.

contrasts strongly with the general dissent expressive by the democratic people at this time.

The Democratic Senators and Assemblymen at the close of the last session of the Legislature have, is the address issued to their constituents, carefully confined themselves to the discussion of State matters, and ignored the subject of Federal politics. The newspapers avowedly the exponents of the view of the State Committee, have defended and plauded this silence upon general politics. Nay, the State Convention of 1858, with a professed anxiety to avoid committal upon national questions, declared itself in these words:

Resided. That the Democracy of New-York, while as in

itself in these words:

Resolved, That the Democracy of New-York, while so is different to the merita and claims of distinguished Democracy statesmen of their own and sister States, are devoted to the power of establishing the ascendancy of their political principle within their own limits, and of cooperating with their principle of the other States in their maintenance throughout the finish and cannot be discrete from this paramount duty to mind controversies among political leaders, or to become subserve to the aspirations of statesmen, however able and worthy. Fix ciples, not men, is the sentiment which at this time pecularly should be inscribed on their banner and lead them on to extend the sentiment which at this time pecular which we now have to make of the

The request which we now have to make of the State Committee, is, that it will for the present restill permit the Democratic masses to withdraw for and avoid all "controversics among political leader and ignore all "aspirations of statesmen." This surely, is but reasonable.

We desire to urge the State Committee, and, he we been permitted to appear before them, would have urged them in accordance with your instructions, we declare openly that, in their judgment, it is not duty

The following paragraph, which we believe origi-

Coalman of Committee.

On the 21st inst., a reply, of which the following is a copy, was received from Mr. Richmond:

New York.

DEAR Siz; I received your letter jut as I was leaving New.
York. The subject of affording an opportunity for general one authorities among Democrats, with a view to an efficient campaign next Fail, has already been brought to our attention by our friends in other parts of the Stare. Upon consulting with such of my colleagues as I have seen, and from my knowledge of the several phinons of the others. I do not doubt they will be happy to bee any suggestions from you or others of their Democratic friends in relation to any subject of interest to the Democratic friends in the line of the continues of interest to the Democratic friends in the line will be given of the time and place of the next meeting of the State Committee as such as agreed upon, and in the meaning line I will be happy to receive any suggestions that it may be desirable to lay better it. Very truly yours.

Hen. First and Wood.

DEAR RICHMOND,

Your Committee has not yet been informed of any

at Syracuse, in September next, will light the torch of faction in every township in our State, and renew those divisions which it has been the labor of every lover of

voice of faction and the intolerance of ambition lenders can be made to subside, New-York cared will be Democratic in November next.

it is also acknowledged and perceived to be so by the mass of the most intelligent and devoted Democrate throughout the State. There have been laid before your Committee extracts from over thirty of the leading Democratic papers, including nearly every one of our recognized party organs in the stronger Democratic Counties of the State. All these breathe the same spirit, and units in the same request; with one voice they entreat the State Committee to extinguish this spark of disturbance, before it has burst into a

the appointment of delegates to Presidential Conventions, we have many evidences. In 1848, two sets of delegates were sent from this State to Baltimore, on by a separate State Convention, called by a Legislative caucus; the other, chosen by Congressiona [Dirict Conventions, under authority of a separate State Convention held at Albany in January.

In 1852 a single delegation was chosen to Baltimore by Congressional District Conventions, held in December, 1851, and ordered by the State Committee. In 1855, double delegations were sent to Cincinnati; on chosen in 1855 by a State Nominating Convention (which course, however, was recommended and ap-

chosen in 1855 by a State Nominating Convertise (which course, bowever, was recommended and approved by every newspaper in the State sustaining that organization); and the other chosen by a separate State Convention, held in January, 1856. It will the be seen that but one out of five State Nominating Coventions held in the years preceding Presidential Coventions has proceeded to the appointment of National Delegates, and this one in a peculiar instance, and with a unanimous concurrence among its adherents which contrasts strongly with the general dissent expressed by the democratic people at this time.

The request which we now have to make of the

State Treasurer by the people, they were elected in For Livet Governor.—Sanders. American Republican, 76; Brown, Democrat, 11; Hill, Straight Republican, 5.
For Transver.—Parker, American Lepublican, 76; Newton, Democrat, 15; Carr, Straight Republican, 4. their wealth is such as to disarm hatred, envy and Commissioner Reed. present to the town of Halifax of a public park, PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 31, 1859. Commissioner Reed addressed our citizens this vening on the result of his China mission. Presbyterian General Assemblies. Among the Democrats, the Hon. M. L. Pisher pos